NCSL November 1, 2017



Dual Sovereignty

- "By denying any one government complete jurisdiction over all the concerns of public life, federalism protects the liberty of the individual."
 - Justice Anthony Kennedy, United States v Bondput



Framework for Federalism

Amendment X

 The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

■ Article I; Section 3, Clause 1

 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the <u>Legislature</u> thereof...

Amendment XVII

 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, <u>elected by the people</u> thereof...



Federalism and the Budget

- More than 30% of state revenues come from Federal Government (Range: 18-42%)
- State Budgeting: States balance budgets, the federal government does not.
- Fiscal Year Conflict: Biannual Budgeting; July-June Fiscal Year

Persistent Threats

- Unfunded Mandates
- Preemption
- Maintenance of Effort
- Commerce Clause



Rebalancing

Wins

- Welfare Reform
- Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
- U.S v. Lopez; NFIB v. Sebelius

Opportunities

- Every Student Succeeds Act
- Speaker's Task Force on Intergovernmental Affairs
- International Trade

Issues of the Day

- Health Care
- **■** Education
- Infrastructure
- **■** Environmental Protections
- Marijuana
- **■** Immigration
- Tax Reform

Collaborative Federalism

- Exercise Federal Forbearance
- Avoid Federal Preemption of State Laws and Policies
- Share savings
- Avoid cost shifts/unfunded mandates
- Increase state flexibility
- End maintenance of effort (MOE) provisions

Exercising Collaborative Federalism

- Act: No need to ask for permission
- Coordinate: Regional planning; Best Practices
- Educate: Inform and direct federal action
- Accountability: Hold federal officials accountable for protecting state authority, promoting innovation and preserving fiscal sovereignty

United States

